C. W. FENTON, EDITOR

WADESBORO', N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1860.

White Merrings .- The White of Franklin county held a meeting on the 14th ult., and appointed seventy-seven delegates to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 22d Febru-

On the same day the Whigs of Orange me and appointed fifty delegates to the Convention. On the 6th the Whigs of Alamance in public

meeting appointed forty delegates. Whigs of Anson-Delegates-the time is drawing near. Prepare for the Convention. Let old Anson be fitly represented! Delegates. the battles of freedom are to be fought over again ! Your fathers won the prize, but you and your brethren have suffered the jewel to pass into the possession of apostates and traitors. But you will redeem the precious legacy-won't you-or die in the effort! The spirits of the men of '76 are looking down upon you! Redeem the land for which they fought and conquered from the possession of her spoilers. Look to it. You are responsible-not alone to man. You are responsible to God. Be up, then, and doing Don't talk-act.

Friends, please bestir yourselves during court week in our behalf. What you do, do quickly, and well.

H'twer done, when 'tis done, It were well 'twer done quickly!"

So Shakepeare said, and so we think. Let it be well done and quickly, friends! " Our doubts are traiters,

And make us lose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt.

A friend, just returned from Texas, whither he went on a tour of exploration in view of cotton lands, says he would not take five hundred dollars for his trip. He got that-much worth of experience. He found no land in Texas that suited him so well as the lands of old Auson.

NEW YEAR'S Appress .- The carrier of the Argus presents his compliments to his friends, whom he has regularly served with the paper during the past year, and respectfully suggests that he is entitled to at least twenty-five cents from each individual whom he has for fifty-two consecutive weeks, through rain, and storm, and heat and cold, faithfully supplied with each successive issue of the paper. Don't you think so,

We are authorized by a friend to state, that he will be one of twenty-five or more, to form a cavalry or light-horse company. This friend is, in every sense of the word, responsible, and is in carnest about this business, as, indeed, he is about any business he engages in. We hope twenty-nine more such may be found.

There will be another meeting on Tuesday of Court week, which, it is hoped, all favorable to the formation of a volunteer corps, will attend.

Hon. Burton Craige will please accept our thanks for a copy of the President's message.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION .- Subscriptions received to this beautiful work are received by Dr. B. B. Horton. You must hand in your names immediately, or you will be too late See advertisement

on Saturday morning it commenced hailing followed very soon by snow, which latter continued

HIRING .- At the annual biring in this place able bodied man at \$130. Good cooks went off

SALES.-The negroes (all field hands) of the estate of John R. Knotts, deceased, were sold in this place at the Court House door, on Monday, the 2d inst., on a credit of six months, and cht the following prices:

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Richmond, aged	20	\$1,455.00
Etijah,	30	1,500.00
Tom,	60	115.00
George,	45	975.00
Harrison,	19,	1,450,50
Isane,	20	1,450.00
Caroline,	45	526.00
Peggy.	75	57.00
Frank.	12	880.00
Margaret	8	685.00
Margaret, aged aged 1, 3 and	25, and three children, 7 years	2,425.00
		11 010 50

A meeting of delegates, representing the American, Whig, and Union parties, was held in Washington on Christmas evc. After discussion a resolution was passed empowering the Chairman of the Meeting, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Whig and National Committees, to eall a National Union Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, to issue an address, if it shall seem expedient to them so to do, to the people of the United States, suggesting the mode of electing delegates to said convention, and setting forth the reasons which make the present Union movement indispensable to the perpetaity of the government.

The meeting was harmonious and unanimous in its action.

No organization of the House of Repesentative has been effected. The Democrats, by uniting with the Southern Opposition might have elected Gilmer, or Boteler, long ago, and have saved to the Treasury an immense amount of money, besides defeating the Republican party. But they prefer their party to the country —the spoils of office to the Union itself.

The committee which has been appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry affair has dispatched various officers to different sections of

A joint resolution passed the Legislature of Virginia on Thursday the 22d ult., recommending, on the part of their delegation id Con-gress, the Union of all the elements of opposi-tion to "black republicanism" and its candidates

We give below an abstract of the speech of v. Dr. Bethune, delivered at the Academy of Music, at the late New York National meeting. Read it every body:

Sir, when I saw the call of this meeting I said I must be there. Never have I attended a public meet-ing in any way political before in my life. And I can say with a clear conscience that no man has ever heard me utter in public a single word of politics. I belong to a higher service. I am by my calling and my rows, a mini-ter of the Gospel of Peace, and it is as a minister of peace that I am among you to night. It is high time, when the pulpit is de secrated by appeals to the wildest fanaticism—[loud cheers, and a remark; "The right man i- in the right place this time!"]—when men by voice of ecclesi-astics, are canonized because they have shown the pluck of a bull dog with the bloodthirstiness of the tiger—it is high time, I say, that one who, humble as myself, believes that the Gospel is "Peace on earth and good will towards man," should act upon his

Sir, I am no candidate for office. Sir, I belong to a king. I am a monarchist. I belong to another king -one Jesus. (Applause.) But I know no greater recreant to the principles of his faith, and no more dangerous agitator than he, who, under the pretonse of serving the religion of Christ, uses his sacred office to urge men into riot and sedition. I am no candidate for office, for I hold an office so high that no other on earth can approach it. I am content withmy lot, conimply a preacher of the Gaspel of Jesus, and ask no higer reward than to help heaven when they die, and keep them in peace while they live on earth. But, sir, there is one thing never neglect to do, and that is, I do not forget, be cause I am a christian and a minister of the that I am an American citizen; I always vote; I prepare my ballot with the same conscientiousness, and which my friends frequently laugh at me, as if thought my ticket was to elect. This is the way, think, we ought to work; and one thing is certain that, if I retain my reason, which God grant I may, I will never vote for any man, be he Democrat, Whig, Native, or—or—what do you call him? (A voice— "Republican.") I beg pardon, that class have had so many names that I cannot recall them at once. (Loud laughter.) I will never vote for any man, no not if he were my own brother, not if he lay with me in my mother's womb as did Esau with Jacob, on history or antecedents or associations there is

the slightest stain or suspicion of pistwins, Talk of incentiary documents. The most incendiary document is a thing that wears a coat and breeches writes "Honorable" before his name and "M. C. after it. (laughter.) and goes to Washington to do anything else than to take care of the people and the

whole people. Let us stick to this, sir. Sir, if any man has a right to be proud of his native place, perhaps it is the man who speaks to you, for was born in New York. But, sir, what is New York? What is the North? What is the South? What is the East? What is the West? Take away this Union, and we are nothing more than nothing-a conflicting, ostling chaos of rude, crumbling fragments. It is not josting chaos of rude, crumbing fragments. It is not for me to enter into this question; but, I repeat, where will you draw a line? Will you split the Mississippi? Try it. Are you going to divide by the assumed or imputed evil of slavery. Where does slavery stop? They grow cotton at the South, but where do they nanufacture it? I beg your pardon, but I have time to be cheered. In some sections of our land, where the loudest cry is heard upon this question, men have grown rich upon the manufacture of the cotton was grown by these slaves; that the blood and sumptuous palaces. Now, people may call this what they please I call it hypocricy. Where will you draw this line? I will tell you where you must draw it. If you draw it at all you must draw it across and through our dearest affections. We are one people. The man who lives on the Aroostook has his brother on the Rio Grando. The Northern mother has given her child to the Southern planter, and the Southern planter bows in thankfulness to God-for the daughter of the North to cheer his home. Will you dissolve this Union? (Cries of "No, no," and cheers.)

I tell you, you need not ask the question. ot-vou cannot. It will be far better than the Sabine: and the Romans. You have not taken violently the women of the South to be your wives. You have exchanged consangulaity. You cannot separate them What God hath joined together let no man put as un-

You talk of the Union being dissolved. Sir, ther has been deep feeling in most of the speeches that I have heard this evening. They say if this Union is to be dissolved—when the Union is dissolved. Why, sir, that is what we logicians call an impossible hypothesis. The Union is not going to be dissolved. Do you remember, sir, that once in old Rome there was a gulf opened across the city; it was widening until it threatened to engulf the whole of that spendid capital, when one Marcus Curtius mounted his steed, fully armed and equipped, and rode towards the chasm, and leaped into it, a willing victim to save his Rome. Sir, should such a chasm happen in our Union there is not one, but there are a hundred Curtis—a hundred times thousand, that are willing to leap into it. Divide Where are you going to divide the line THE WEATHER.—During the greater part of last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and last week we had copious showers of rain, and Do you want fastest to the Constitution as it is. [Loud cheers.]

On the same occasion, Hon. James Brooks, to fall all day. And since it has been very cold. the able Whig editor of the New York Express, who introduced the resolutions, said:

on Monday last, negroes ranged very high. Field of that vast slave holding Roman Minpire, which hands hired, for a girl aged fourteen, at \$44, to an stretched from the Euphrates in the East, beyond the Pillars of Mercules in the West, and sixty millions of slaves, it is estimated, were in that Empire. Hence, when His eyes first opened on pleasant Bethelem, His feet trod on the shores of Galilee, or on the plain of Jericho, to be haptized in the Jordon, slaves must have ministered, if not unto Him or His disciples, unto all about Him. And when on the Mount of Olives. His foot was last printed upon the rock which tradi-tion or superstition now shows, while ascending into Heaven, His eyes, as they overlooked Jerusalem, and glanced from the mountains of Moab, to the vale of Sharon, must have rested upon thousands and tens of Galilee, where He lived, Egypt, that He visited, all were slaveholding States. And Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, the Fathers and Patriarchs, were holders of bondmen and bondwomen. And now, if there be in the Holy Rible any such denunciations of slavery, or of slaveholders; as we now daily hear from men calling themselves the servants of God, it is not in King James's or the Donay version of the Bible.

Far be it from me Mr. Mayor, to speak irreverently of the ministers of God. I respect their high and holy calling. I how down in humble reverence before their august mission. When first we open our infant eyes in our mothers' arms, the man of God takes us to the baptismal font, and there consecrates us to Heav-en; when in the full flush of youth, our hearts beating with love, he ties the nuptial knot and blesses, with us, the partner of our bosom, on our voyage of life; and when the voyage is over, and on the death bed, wife, children, all, have given us up, and the spirit is parting from its frail tenement of clay, our eyes last rest upon him, interceding for us before the Throne of God. But, oh, ye Scribes and Pharisees, who rail against us publicans and sinners, that rail not as ye do! Ye men of Sharpe's rifles and Bowie-

better than our Saviour when on earth—go with your new version of the Bible, into all the world, and shoot your gosple into every living creature! The Bible, then, is not in conflict with the Constitu

The following are the preamble resolutions

which were passed with great enthusiasm : Whereas, the people of the United States, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility," &c., &c., as set forth in the preamble of the Constitution for the United States, have ordained a government of non-slaveholding and of slave-holding States; and whereas, the government is a government of compacts, compromises and con-

1. In the compact of the constitution (art. 1, sec recognizing slaves as persons to be represented by their masters, and as property to be taxed upon those

2. In the compact (art. 1, sec. 8,) that Congres the country to bring before them all those shall have power to suppress insurrection.

3. Art. I, sec. 9, in prohibiting Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Conpress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress to suppress the shave trade prior to 1808, and the shave trade prior to 1808 gress the power to impose a tax or duty upon each slave imported before that time, not exceeding ten dollars for each slave.

4. In the compact (art. 4, sec. 2.) to deliver up, on claim of the party to whom slave service may be due,

the person or slave held to such service or labor 5. In the compact (art. 4, sec. 4.) upon the appli-tation of any Legislature on Expensive of a State to protect said State against domestic violence

The Virginia Democratic State Convention is to meet in Richmond on the 16th of February.

And whereas, the federal government has, from its origin, been administered by the Executive, by Contion is to meet in Richmond on the 16th of February.

1. Before and after the old Confederation, in the division of the then unsettled Territories all north of the Ohio to be non-slaveho

all north of the Ohio to be non-staveholding, and all south of the Ohio to be slaveholding.

2. In the Ordinance, July 13, 1787, making free the Territory, now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, but providing therein, also, for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

3. In the acts, President Washington approving, addition to the Union the Territory of Fastish-

mitting into the Union the Territory of Kentucky, slaveholding, then the property of Virginia, afterwards the Territory of Frankland, slaveholding, now Tendessee, then the property of North Carolina.

4. In the ordinance, April 7, 1798, John Adams ap

proving, organizing the Mississippi Territory, then be-longing to Georgia, now Alabama and Mississippi, in which was especially excepted therefrom the anti-slavery clause of the Northwestern Territory, in these Excepting and excluding the last article of the

5. In the Fugitive Slave law of 1793, George Washington approving, which passed the Senate un ly, and the House ayes 48, nays 7.

iy, and the House ayes 48, nays 1.
6. In the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson approving, all that vast region west of the Mississippi, stretching to the Pacific ocean and to the British possessious, all of which was, under the laws of Spain or France, slaveholding, and larger in extent at that time than the whole United States.

7. In the treaty of 1783—Ninth article—providing against the deportation of slaves with the official consequence of Washington Recognition of Conveynment.

respondence of Washington, Randolph, Gouverneur Morris and John Jay thereon. 8. In the Judiciary act, 1789 (34th sec.) adopting the constitutional laws of the several States which re-

oguize slaves as property as well as persons. 9. In the acts enumerating slaves for the purpose direct taxation, especially the act of 1813, James of direct taxation, especially the act of 1813, James Madison approxing, which assessed taxes upon the land, dwelling houses and slaves, at the value each of

them was worth in money. 10. In the trenty of Ghent (1814), under which, from Great Britain, our government received \$1,200,000, and paid it over to the owners of deported slaves.

11. In the purchase of Florida, in 1819, a slave-In the purchase of Florida, in 1819, a slave

holding Territory, from Spain.

12. In the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the constitutionality of the act of 1793, in Prigs' case, and of the like act of 1850, in every case be ore any of the high courts, Fede all or te, unless in one State court in Wisconsin-and in divers other decisions upon laws, ordinances and

Resolved, That the Union thus formed, constituting as it does the closest, most delicate and important re-lation that can exist between communities of people demand from each part a warm and earnest considera tion for the safety, prosperity and happiness of the other, (loud cheers) and that whatever policy tends to subvert these ends is hostile to the true spirit of the

compact. (Renewed applause.)

That the Constitution, the treaties, the laws of the
United States, and the judicial decision thereupon, recognize the institution of slavery as legally existing; and that it is our duty, as good uitizens of a common government, in good faith to stand by that Constitution, (cheers) those treatics, (cheers) those laws and the decisions of that final arbiter of all disputed coints-the Supreme Court of the United States. Immense applause.) That inasmuch as the proceedings of the Conven-

tion which framed the Constitution were brought to a stand, as appears by the declaration of Roger Sherits most distinguished authors, until a compromise was agreed to on the various propositions relating to domestic slavery, which compr braced

A restriction on the power to prevent the importa-A representation on the power to prevent the importa-tion of slaves prior to 1808.

A provision binding on each State and upon the Union to surrender fugitives from service.

A representation in Congress founded in part on

fifths of the slave population And a guarantee to protect each State against do-

estic insurrection

Thus providing under the Constitution for the in of slaves for a limited period, and for the rotection of the system. Therefore It is the duty of every citizen and State sharing in

the great blessings of that instrument faithfully fulfil these obligations. (Applause.) That we protest against and denounce, as contrary the plighted faith on which the constitution was established, all acts or inflammatory appeals which in-tend or tend to make this Union less perfect, or to leopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to may the spirit of harmony, compromise and concession upon which the Union was formed by our fathers,

whose records we have cited, and whose legacies we have in these compacts, laws and adjudications. (Vehement applause.) That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime—(loud appliance)—Lot only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself great cheering; and we approve of the firmness by which the treason has been duly punished. (Immens

applause, and three cheers and a tigor.")

That, in our opinion, the subject of slavery has been too long mingled with party politics—cries of "That's so"—and as the result has been the creation of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter and spirit of the Fareweil Address of the Father of our common country; that, therefore, it is the duty of planters, farmers, manufactures, merchants, mechanics, and of every citizen, North and South, East and West, to

Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer a short time since. caused to be read in the House of Representatives a newspaper article commenting on an extract from the Boston Tract Journal, associating his name offensively with Helper's book, and saving among other things, that the South should look about to see whether or not there were traitors on her own soil. He said so far as the artiele applied to him, it was an infamous and malicious fabrication and falsehood from beginning to end. If he has ever received Helper's book as charged it must have been through the mail but he had no knowledge that the book ever came into his possession. Certainly he never read a solitary word of it. Ever since he had refused to act with the Democrats on the Lecompton Constitution, which he believed to be an infamous fraud and swindle, he had been pursued with the ferocity of a tiger and the malignity of a devil. He repeated that the whole publication as far as it was intended to affect him, is a lie from beginning to end.

THE DEFEAT OF CORTINAS.-The advices from Brownsville, Texas, are to the 24th ult. Three hundred troops, Rangers, marched up to the Rio Grande on the 14th, and met a portion of Cortinas' band. After a cannonading on both sides the Americans charged and fell into an ambuscade, thus allowing the Mexicans to save their artillery. Cortinas on the 20th con-centrated his whole force above Brownsville. The Americans went to meet him, and, after a severe fight, defeated him. Colonel Ford's Rangers, and Colonel Lockridge's, from New Orleans, arrived previously. The Americans are in pursuit of Cortinas, who is retreating rapidly.

Governor Banks has vetoed a bill, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, revising the Law Code of that State. He bases his objection on the military clause, admitting negroes as volunteers, saying that this is unconstitutional and conflicts with the Federal enactments. This intelligence has caused great excitement among the Republicans, while it is generally hailed as the first decided indication of the adoption of a more conservative course by the North.

No PAY .- It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury refuses to pay members of Congress mileage and salary, although appropriated, on the ground that no evidence of membership exists till a Speaker's certificate is furnished. This may hasten an organization.

Union meetings have been held at New Haven, Conn., Williamsburg, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. At Williamsburg, one of the speakers, impliedly, and another positively, attributed the Harper's Ferry outbreak to the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Mr. Seward.

Thomas DeQuineey, the English "opin eater" and author died December 8th.

The National Republican Convention meet in Chicago on 13th June next.

We give below an abstract of the Prosident's Message. It is too long for publication entire. Not one in five hundred would find time to read it. We also give abstracts of the Departmental Reports. The Washington correspon dent of the Charleston Courier, speaking of the Message, says : "Of all the subjects which are discussed in the Message, the grant of power to enfore the due observance of the rights of American citizens on the part of Mexico, is one of the most important. It is probable that the Demo cratic members of the Senate, without doubting the legality of the grant under the Constitution, will refuse the power.

"It is openly a designion the part of the President to involve the United States in a war with the neighboring republic, and there is a universal objection on the part of the prominent members of the Senate to engage in any 'imperfect war.' The treaty with Mexico will be ratified, and should any effect be derived from the same to the advantage of the Liberal Government, enabling it to restore the country to a state of order and good government, it will meet with a hearty responsive good will from every portion of the United States." THE MESSAGE.

The President, after expressing gratitude to the Almighty for blessings throughout the year, referred to the recent bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. These events, bad and cruel in themselves—deriving These events, had and crue in themselves—deriving their chief importance from apprehension—are but symptoms of incurable disease, in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate in open war, by the North to abolish While he himself entertains no such appre hensions, they ought to afford solemn warning all to beware of approaching danger. Let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient friendly feeling of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other. Strive to allay the de spirit of sectional hatred now alive in the land. advice proceeds from the heart of an old public func-tionary, whose service commenced in the last generation of the wise conservative statesmen of that day; but he indulges in no gloomy forebodings. He thinks that the Harper's Ferry affair will be the means of sllaying much of the previously existing sectional excitement, and prevent further outrage.

He congratulates Congress on the final settlement

the Supreme Court of the question of slavery is by the Supreme Court of the question of slavery in the Territories, the right being established for any citizen to take property, including slaves, into territo-ry belonging equally to the whole Confederacy, and have it protected there under the Federal Constitu-tion. Neither Congress, nor any Territorial Leg-islature, nor any human power had any authority to annul this vested right. Thus has the status of a Territory during the intermediate period from its firs fixed by the final decisions of the Supreme Court He then describes the mode of admission of a Territo-ry into this Union as a State. It may be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may pre-scribe. This principle has been recognized in some form by the almost unanimous vote of both houses it the last Congress.

All lawful means at his command have been em ployed, and will continue to be employed, against the slave trade. Our history proves the fathers of our republic were in advance of all other nations in the suppression of the slave trade.

The ratifications of the Chinese treaty have bee exchanged. Two supplemental conventions are pend-ing in relation to the right of Americans in China and

The Paraguay difficulties have been satisfactorily Our relations with France, Bussia, and all the Continental Governments of Europe, Spain excepted, con-

tine most friendly.

He recommends that an appropriation be made to His opinion of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase, remains unchanged. He therefore again in-vites the serious attention of Congress to this impor-

tant subject. As regards Great Britain, he had good reason, until recently, to believe he would be able to announce that our difficulties arising from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were finally adjusted in a manner honorable and satis factory to both parties. From causes, however, which Great Britain had not anticipated, she not yet having completed treaty arrangements with Nicaragua and Honduras, pursuant to understanding, he is at present unable to do so; these two Governments are, however, onfidently expected to have this object shortly accom-

In relation to the San Juan difficulty be entertain no doubt of our title. But he is happy to state that what has been left to Gen. Scott's discretion, could not have been placed in better hands, who has suc- and the total of expenditures and diabilities \$14,964, cessfully accomplished his mission. There is no longer a reason to apprehend a collision between the respective forces during the pendency of negotia-

discountenance all parties and organizations that thus discountenance all parties and organizations that thus wiolate the spirit of the constitution and the advice of Washington. (Enthusiastic applause.) en suffered by our citizens there during the last few We have been nominally at peace with Mexico, but as far as our interests, our commerce or our cit-izens are concerned, we might as well have been at war. Mr. McLane, in August last, wrote, "I hope the President will feel authorized to enter Mexico with military forces at the call of the constitutional authorities to protect our citizens and treaty rights. Unless such are conferred on him evils must increase, ' &c. The President adds, I have been rejuctantly led to the same opinion, and I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress. This is a question which relates to the future as well as the present and the past. The aid which he, the President requires, and which interests all commercial countries require, that it should have belonged to this government, so as not only to render by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, but by virtue also of our e-tablished policy, which is inonsistent with intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that Republic

For reasons stated, the President recommends the express passage of a law authorizing him to emplosuch military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for past wrongs and future secu rity. Should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised. This country sympathizes with Should volunteers be selected, such a force the sufferings of our fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that country. Such an accession to the Constitutional Government would enable it to reach the capital, and he recommends the estab ishment of a military force across the Mexican

estato James. line of Sanora and Chihunhua. For protection of the lives and property of Americans against Indian depredations, he recommends the establishment of a temporary government in Arizona. In Central America, he thinks that the provisions of a recent treaty with Nicaragua will not fail to be satisfactory, and recommends a law authorizing the em-ployment of a naval force for the purpose of protect-ing Americans passing Panama, Nicaragua and Te-

He again recommends that authority be given to employ a naval force to protect American commerce against seizure and confiscation by Mexico and Spanish American States.

He refers to the failure of the PosCOffice appropri-

ations, and recommends the passage, at an early day, of a bill by Congress which will enable the Government to pay the amount due, with interest, to con-tractors. Also to make the necessary appropriations for that department. He recommends a Pacific Railroad for reasons here

tofore given. He says it appears from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful whether we shall be able to pass through the present and nex fiscal year without additional revenue. Should deficiency occur he recommends that the necessar

In conclusion, he recommends to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia.

revenue be raised by increasing the present duties on

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Secretary Cobb reports \$83,751,511.57 paths amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859. The aggregate means provided for the same year were \$88,000,787.11. Hence, deducting the expenditures from the aggregate means during the year, a balance remained in the Treasury on July 1, 1859, of \$4,339,-

Mr. Cobb says:-44 I do not doubt that the actual receipts into the Treasury for the present and next fiscal years will be fully equal to the estimates. The only emaining question in connection with the estimates be considered is the probable demands upon the Treasury during this period. If the appropriations made at the present session do not exceed the amount contained in the estimates, it is believed that they can

determine to provide within this period for the pay-ment of any portion of the public debt, it will become necessary to make provision for such contingencies. The idea of increasing the public debt to meet the or-The idea of increasing the public debt to meet the or-dinary expenses of the Government should not be en-tertained for a moment. If additional demands are created upon the Treasury by the legislation of the present Congress, provision must be made to meet them by such increase of tariff doties as may be re-

them by such increase of tariff dottes as may be required for that purpose.

"The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, as stated in my last annual report, was \$25,155,977.66. The act of June 1s, 1858, authorized an additional lean of \$20,000,000, which has been accordingly negotiated. Of this \$18,429,000 had been paid into the Treasury, and the stack issued therefor on the 1st of July, 1859, the commencement of the present fiscal year. A portion of the regainder has been since paid, and the stack therefor issued. The balance will doubtless be accompleted which will make the regument unb.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

cance the communication, twenty steam resrels have been added to the Navy—thirteen by contraction and seven by purchase. But notwithstanding, I beg leave most respectfully to make a force-special seven which to make a year agoof a still, further increase of the

Navy.

The Naval Academy continues under the superintendence of Capt. Glo. S. Blake, and I have the most gratifying evidence of the profession. Twenty acting all the branches of their profession. Twenty acting mid-hipmen graduated in June; 183 have since be permitted to be examined for admission, and of the 6 were found qualified and admitted.

For the support of the savy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Depart ment, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the estimates were \$18,803,212,77; appropriation, \$14,-240,247,27; expenditures, \$13,870,684.76. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the esti-

mates were \$14,616,298.23; appropriations, \$14,508,-354.23; expenditures, \$14,608,057.76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were \$13,500,370.50; appropriation, \$10,464,-

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, pre \$11,244,845 63, that is to say, for the navy proper \$9,977,115.58; for the marine corps, \$699,730

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR The authorized stree oth of the army is 18,165 men all told. On the 1st of July, the date of the last com plete returns, the actual number reached 17,498. Of this number there are not more than about 11,000 men available for active service in the field. This little force has been engaged, with its usual activity and efficiency, since the date of Secretary Floyd's last report, in the discharge of its arduous and multifa-rious duties, being required to man about 130 permanent garrisons, posts and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles. Under these circumstances it has been obviously impossible to give that ample and perfect protection to our whole fromtier which our citizens have a right to expect, and which it is the duty of Government to afford. Indian depredations have been committed on our southern tised for the want of men. The Secretary, in conclu sion, speaks of the Harper's Ferry affair the most surprising and startling episodes in the his-tory of our country. John Brown is termed a "fa-natical man, stimulated to recklessness and desperation by the constant teachings and intemperate a peals of wild and treasonable enthusias ts, unrestrain by the Constitution and laws of the land, by the premercy.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. The report of Postmaster General Holt, urges upon Congress the necessity of making an early appropria-tion to meet all the existing liabilities of the Post Ofto meet all the existing liabilities of the Post Of-Department. The failure of the last Congress to provide for the expenses of the Department is dwell on at considerable length, and the hope expressed that inasmuch as the faith of the Government has been broken, that not only the principal of these debts will now be promptly paid, but the interest on The actual (paid) expenditures of the Department

in the fi-cal year ending June 30th, 1859, amounted to \$11,458,085.63. To this must be added the ascertained liabilities of the Department, which could not be paid, owing to the failure of Congress to make the menal appropriations, and which now constitute a de-ficiency to be provided for to June 30th, 1859, \$4. 296,000.20—making a grand total of actual (paid) expenses and diabilities of \$15,754,092.80. This sum includes \$787,599.56 appropriated by special acts of Congress out of the general treasury

which, being deducted, leaves the actual (paid) expen-ditures \$10,668,484.07, instead of \$11,458,083.63, 493.33, instead of \$15,754,092.89.

If there be added to \$11,458,083.63 the sum of

\$55.76, closed by suspense, and the sum of \$627.-He regrets that Mexican affairs are unimproved. then the actual expenditures, as adjusted in the Auditor's Office, will be \$11,467,512.33.

The gross revenue for the year 1859, including re-ceipts from letter-carriers and from foreign postages amounted to \$7,968,481. Excess of expenditures fo amounted to \$7,998,481. Excess of expenditures for 1859, \$6,998,009.20. Estimated expenditures for 1860, including the California service, is \$15,038,627.62. Deficiency of means for the service of 1860, \$5,526,324.00. Total value of postage stamps and envelopes issued to postmasters during the year 1859

envelopes issued to postmasters during the year 1859, \$6,621,533.34.

In the way of retrenchment, Mr. Holt thinks the franking privilege ought to be paid for out of the na-tional treasury, and that publishers of newspapers ought to be made to pay postage on their exchanges. But, if from the grandeur and beneficence of its mission, the press is excepted, and is to be subsidized to the extent of its postages by the government, then undeniably, such subsidy should be contributed from common treasury also, instead of being imposed as at present, on the oppressed revenues of the Post Office Department, which, under all circumstances, should be maintained inviolate.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The report treats of a variety of subjects of special nterest to the people of the country. The number of acres of the public lands sold for cash during the five quarters ending Sept. 30th, was 4,979,500; located with warrants, 3,617,440; approved to States under the swamp grants, 1,712,040; approved to States under the swamp grants, 1,712,040; certified under the grants to States for railroads, 6,318,203; total, 16,618,183. The number of acres now subject to private entry. 6,318,203; total, 16,618,183. The number of acres now subject to private entry at all land offices, is esti-mated at 80,000,000. The policy of a radical change in the land laws, as proposed in a general Homestead bill, is opposed by the Secretary. Reducing the annuities to a present value, the lia-bilities of the Government to Indian tribes amount to

\$21,500,000, and the average ennual expanditure on Indian account exceeds \$3,000,600. The number of Indians within the limits of the

United States and Territories is set down at 350,000. The semi-civilized tribes living on the frontiers have been for years on the increase in population, and im-proving morally and socially. With the more barbarous tribes the reverse is the case; they are fast waning. The plan of assigning separate farms to individual In-dians, within the limits of a tribal reservation, is regarded as the most promising in its adaptation to ar-rest this degeneracy, and restore these tribes to pros-

The number of pensioners now on the rolls is stated The number of pensioners now on the rousing to be 11,585; and the annual sum required to pay them, at the present rates, is \$1,034,914.15.

During the year ending the 30th September last, 6,801 bounty-land warrants were issued, calling for

1,030,866 acres.

The census of 1860 will be conducted under the law enacted in 1850. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be necessary to defray the expenses; and under the arrangements the marshals will enter vigorously upon the performance of their duties on the first of June

The business of the patent office has continued to crease during the year. The number of application for patents during the three quarters ending on the 30th September, 1859, was 5,167, being an increase of 1,076 over the same months in 1858. The other business of the office, and its income, increased in a corresponding degree, the present surplus of the patent fund on hand being \$31,487.62. The Secreta-ry is of the opinion that an increased number of ex-aminers and clerks should be provided, that the busi-ness of the office may be done well, and with proper

dispatch.

The success of the culture of the vine in the United States is mentioned, and it is satimated that we now have more than 11,000 acres of land in vineyards, the average crops of which per acre, will compare favorably with the most successful wine-growing countries of Europe; and the value of which is five or six hundred per cent, greates at the representative places. d the amount | dred per cent. greater at the respective places of pre-

by, there lived a race of m from oppression, chains and a God-fearing men. Our mothers, t iberty, to co The God f battles listened to their cry, And nervel our fathers' hearts to do or die! They fautht for Liberty, they fought and won, Led by that peerless man—George Washington!

Those ame, are gone—the men have pass'd away—A pigmyrace that places fill to-day—A race of men unknown to honest fame—Who wear the title, but disgrace the name! Our legislators, State and National, Sabaist upon the food that acopies hell.

Envy and strife, contention on all will Exist 'mong those who should be brothers still Fell agitation—wormwood mixed with gall— Have fill'd with doubts and fears the scarts of The priceless legacy our fathers left—
God and our country! by fell treason cleft—
Our glorious Union, form'd by God alone—
Treason so impious Death can't atone!
Lo, in the caveras of the damned and lost,

Through countless ages, Traitors, count the cost! Hel Gerrit Smith and Greeley, look this way-See yander gallows—look—turn not away!

Are you ambitions of a marlyr's crown?

"Hung by the neck till dead" a la old Brown! "Hung by the neek till dead a is one broke.
And Seward, too, and Garrison, the vile,
Live ripers, live—but live to genue the file!
Cowards at best—your bravest man is hung—
Traitors to God—to Liberty—among
The Burrs and Arpolds you find fitting place;
At home a nuisance, and abroad disgrace! Had you been strangled—strangled at your birth It had been well for Christendon:—for Earth! Your "conflict irrepressible" has come... Now to your kennels! lo, year work is done!

Within the portals of St. Peter's dome, Broods Pio None, Pope of Pagan Rome! What bond of union lies between the twain? The Senator from York is shriv'd again? His "higher law" belched from the Has given birth t' unmitigated ille!

They'll canonize Old Brown, of Kansas mem'ry, Make him a saint, the Saint of Harper's Ferry, And when a murder's done in burg or town Incontinently call upon St. Brown
To wash from off their guilty hands the stain Which from their hearts to purge, they strive in vain-The philauthropic hypocrite and knave Whose highest virtue 'tis to steal a slave, Who serves the Devil iff Religion's garb, To his own bosom recommends the "barb" To his own bosom recommends the "burb"— Our scaffolds, tall as Haman's, loom on high— Who talks of killing should not fear to die! Come then, ye sons of Anack-Joshua come you, Beloved Hornes, we've a Technic ton! We'll treat you kindly to the best we've got! We're raising here a soldier companie, To wait upon you when you "come to tea" — A guard of honor, too, composed of niggers— Their woolly pates surmounted by "hair triggers," Whose fingers itch to give a dainty twist To neck of any Abolitionist!

Where now, ye saviours of the Union, do you stand, Thile Treason stalks unblushing, thro' the laud Why stand ye idle?" ye unconquer'd host Watching the coming of the Uniou's ghost! Where is your boasted strength—your vaunted power Now, in the Union's last desparing hour? Weighed in the balance, you're wanting found-Groans—hisses—curses fill the air around— False to your pledges—false to God and man, Now justify your "progress"-if you can!

Our fathers' God, avert the fell design! Preserve the Union-lo! "the power is thine' As thou didst nerve our fathers for the fight, Nerve thou their sons to do that which is right, And teach the people, if they would be free, To place their trust and confidence in Thee. From selfish, trait'rous, and designing men Free thou our land. Hasten the good time, when Mere politicians—tools of men in power
As bad or worse than they, rule not the hour.

Over the Union's grave, Angels will weep. Jehnvah gave it us- twee ours to keep. The Union sunder d!-lo, upon its bier, The God of Heaven himself will drop a tear! But we are hopeful still—our hope's in God— That He'll withdraw from us His vengeful rod-If that the people will return to Him Who led their fathers thro so many fights, And gave to them their treasur'd "Bille of Rights."

Come, then, ye people, unite every one To save the Union, and the work is done! May God this duty on your minds impress, And crown your efforts with complete success!

Greetings to all-to all! The Argus sends Its kindest wishes to its num'rous friends And hopes that they will largely multiply. Disunion-North or South, or East or West-By word or deed-by who ward or deed-by whomsoe'er exprest, Argus counts among its enemies. And will oppose them to the "bittergend." By Constitution, Law and Equity. We hold our rights-on these we base our plea These give us all we ask-we want no more.

A few fanation, 'reft of common sense, With craniums cracked, albeit extra dense-And Brecher sermons, based on rifled texts, And Cheever frothings, have your tempers vexed — Leave them with God. Their wrath He will restrain, And render all their teachings worse than vain.

LILESVILLE, N. C., Dec. 26, 1859. DERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF Nelson P. Liles, deceased, are requested to call on EDWARD R. LILES for the purpose of payment, renewal, &c. He is legally authorized and empow-ered to transact, for me, any business pertaining to-the settlement of the Estate, and has all the papers belonging thereto in his possession.
60-tf E. C. LILES, Executrix.

Medical Notice.

FITHE FIRM OF ASHE & HOWZE HAS BEEN dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. ASHE may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop just above the Post Office, and opposite the office of Ashe & Hargrave, or at his

The open accounts of the late firm must be closed as once by cash or note. Jan. 2, 1860-69-77

Ansonville Male Academy. THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on the 9rm or JANCARY INST., under the

the end of the Session. he end of the Session.

Board can be had on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address the Principal or frustees.

W. G. SMITH,

JOEL TYSON, Sen.,

JOHN McLENDON,

WM. LITTLE, E. G. KNIGHT, P. S. No deduction made for lost time except in cases of protracted sickness.
Ausonville, Jan. 2, 1860-69-71

Wanted.

A SITUATION AS A TEACHER IN SOME COL-lege, select or Family Sschool, by a Lady fully competent to teach the English branches, and Mathe-mancs, French and Music. Having graduated at one of our Southern Institutions, and having had some experience in teaching, would have no objection to going West. Address Miss L. N., Box 87 Wadesboro', N. C. Jan. 4, 1860-69-71

[North Carolina Presbyterian and Southern Christian Advocate, will copy 3 times, and send bills to Argue Office.]

Look at This!

A LL PERSONS INDERTED TO ME WILL please call and settle their accounts for 1859; I am compelled to have morey.

I am at the old stand, where I will be found ready at all times to wait on any person. Thankful for past patronage, I hope, by being prompt to business, to keep a good share for 1850. keep a good share for 1860.

Please call and get you BOOTS REPAIRED,
SOLED, or FOOTED; or a NEW PAIR, if you choose,
if not a GOOD PAIR OF SHOES.

Jan. 2, 1860-69 71*

G. D. MARTON.

BLANK NOTES-FOR SALE AT THIS